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Theses on Socialist Education

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PYONGYANG, Sep. 7 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung published "Theses on Socialist Education," which he authored, at the 14th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in Pyongyang between Sep. 5 and 7.

Follows the full text of the immortal classic work of the great leader "Theses on Socialist Education".

The Party and state of the working class that have seized power are faced with the weighty task of building socialism and communism. The building of socialism and communism makes it imperative to continue the revolution even after the establishment of the socialist system and to vigorously push ahead with the struggle for taking the ideological and material fortresses of communism.

Of the two fortresses of the building of communism it is of greater importance to conquer the ideological fortress. Only when people, the masters of society, are reeducated in communism can the fundamental question of the building of communism be solved and the material fortress be also taken with flying colours. The Party and state of the working class, therefore, should use their best efforts to conquer the ideological fortress by reeducating people in communism during the period of transition from capitalism to socialism.

In order to take the ideological fortress of communism, educational work should be managed properly. Only then is it possible to do away with the ideological and cultural backwardness left over from the old society, to educate and foster everyone to be a man of a communist type, and to promote the revolution and construction vigorously.

Education is one of the fundamental questions decisive of the issue of the revolution and the fate of the nation. Without educational work, there can be neither social progress nor national prosperity, no matter when and what nationality. The question of education acquires still greater importance in those countries which have cast off the colonial yoke of imperialism and newly won independence.

Since the first day of its leadership of the revolution and construction, our Party has paid close attention to educational work. At every stage of the revolution our Party mapped out a correct educational policy and carried it out thoroughly, the whole Party and state bending every effort on educational work.

Thanks to our Party's correct educational policy and wise leadership, the remnants of colonial slave education have been completely eliminated in a short period of time and an advanced socialist system of education established in our country. And brilliant successes have been achieved in public education and in the training of native cadres. In our country today compulsory 11-year education is universal, with all members of the rising generation studying to the best of their abilities at state expense. An army of intellectuals numbering one million have grown up and are managing the state, economic and cultural institutions with credit. Our working people, once left far behind modern civilization, are all working as masters for socialist construction with the cultural and technical level of middle school graduates or above. A new era of socialist culture has opened in this land where once prevailed ignorance and darkness.

Today we are confronted with the momentous task of further developing the educational work of socialism in conformity with the demands of the revolution. The realities of today when the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—are deepening generally, demand urgently that socialist education be further developed. By accelerating the ideological and cultural revolutions and stepping up the technical revolution actively through the development of socialist educational work, we must move up the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

1. Fundamental Principle of Socialist Pedagogy

Socialist education is a work of fostering man to be an independent and creative social being.

Man can be an independent and creative social being only when he possesses the consciousness of independence and creative ability. His independent consciousness and creative ability are not born. No man possesses ideology and knowledge from birth. Through education man acquires an independent ideology and the knowledge of nature and society, and cultivates the creative ability to recognize and alter the world.

The aim of socialist education is to rear men into communist revolutionary cadres who are independent and creative. Socialist education should serve in the interests of the socialist system and the revolutionary cause of the working class by bringing up men to be communist revolutionaries who wage a devoted struggle for society and the people, for socialism and communism.

For socialist education to fulfil its aim and mission, the fundamental principle of socialist pedagogy should be thoroughly applied to educational work.

The fundamental principle of socialist pedagogy consists in revolutionizing, working-classizing and communizing men. In other words, it is to equip men with the revolutionary ideas of communism and, on this bais, to ensure that they acquire profound scientific knowledge and build up strong bodies.

Revolutionary ideas, profound knowledge and a strong body are the qualities and qualifications essential for a communist-type man. Only when a man has communist ideas, profound knowledge and a strong body can he be a genuine communist revolutionary and participate in the revolution and construction as a master.

Revolutionization and working-classization of men is a legitimate demand of the building of socialism and communism, and a basic revolutionary task confronting the Party and state of the working class in the period of transition from capitalism to socialism.

Even after the establishment of the socialist system the outdated ideas persist in the minds of men for a long time and the ideological and cultural infiltration of imperialism continues. Without a vigorous struggle for revolutionization and working-classization it is impossible to root up the old thinking lingering in the minds of men and to stop the imperialists' ideological and cultural infiltration. Close equipment of men with the revolutionary ideas of the working class and the communist world outlook through an intensified struggle for revolutionization and working-classization, is indispensable for overcoming the corrosive action of all backward ideas and for consolidating and developing the socialist system.

Revolutionization and working-classization of men is a fundamental question arising in the upbringing of communist revolutionaries.

Man is a social being that thinks. Thinking determines the value and quality of a person and regulates all his activities. The remoulding of men is, in essence, the remoulding of thinking, and what is basic to the upbringing of communist-type men is to arm them with communist ideas. Only when a man is armed with communist ideas can he acquire the quality of a communist-type man and display a high degree of independence and creativeness.

Arming with communist ideas is essential for a man to study hard and turn his knowledge to better account in the revolution and construction. Only he who has the revolutionary ideas of the working class can see to it that every bit of his learnings is practical and can devote all his wisdom and talents to the great work of building socialism and communism. Learnings not based on the revolutionary ideas of communism are of no use at all.

Socialist education, therefore, should naturally be the process of the ideological revolution to revolutionize and working-classize men. In socialist education the main emphasis should be laid on ideological education and the chief efforts should be directed to arming people with communist ideas. The content and method of socialist education should be geared to the purpose of revolutionizing and working-classizing people, and all conditions and means of education should tend to the remoulding of their thinking.

A communist-type man should possess a deep knowledge of nature and society in addition to communist ideas.

Acquisition of scientific knowledge constitutes an important condition for the all-round development of man and is the basis for the establishment of a scientific world outlook. The creative activities of man for reforming nature and society should be supported by scientific knowledge. Only when a man has a profound knowledge of nature and society as well as communist ideas, can he become a communist equipped with a revolutionary world outlook and developed comprehensively and participate purposefully in the struggle for remaking and altering nature and society.

Socialist education should attach importance to the question of equipping people with the profound knowledge of nature and society and with up-to-date techniques. It should impart to the people a systematic knowledge about the achievements of science and technology gained by mankind and cultivate their power of cognition and action to understand the world deeply and reform it in a revolutionary way.

A strong body is the physical guarantee for the intellectual and material activities of man. Without a strong body a man cannot hope for independent and creative activities. Socialist education should actively help men develop their physical strength.

The thinking, knowledge and physical strength of a man are closely interrelated. In socialist education which is aimed at fostering comprehensively-developed men of a communist type, independent and creative men, both intellectual and physical culture should be conducted as an integrated process while priority is given to ideological training.

In order to carry on the work of socialist education satisfactorily, it is necessary to adhere to the following principles:

First, the Party spirit and the working-class spirit should be embodied in education.

Education in a class society always assumes a class character. In its class essence, socialist education is an education of the Party and the working class.

The Party spirit and working-class spirit is the life and soul of socialist education and the decisive factor guaranteeing success in educational work. Only the education of the Party and the working class can rear men to be revolutionaries true to the Party and the revolution and contribute to the revolutionary cause of the working class, to the cause of socialism and communism.

What is most important in developing socialist education as Party and working-class education is to establish our Party's monolithic ideological system.

Socialist education must be guided solely by the Party's revolutionary ideas and conducted in conformity with them.

The guiding idea of our socialist education is communism, the Juche idea. Communism, the Juche idea, is the ideological, theoretical and methodological basis of socialist education. Communism, the Juche idea, gives correct answers to all theoretical and practical problems arising in educational work and shows the direction in which socialist education should develop. Socialist education must be firmly guided by communism, the Juche idea, which must be applied thoroughly in all spheres of educational work.

The line and policy of the Party reflect its intentions and requirements. The whole educational work must be organized and conducted in accordance with the Party line and policy and class work must be based on the Party policy.

Socialist education must be carried out under the Party's guidance. Apart from the Party's leadership, it is impossible to carry through the Party's intentions and political requirements in educational work. By strengthening the Party's leadership we must rid educational work of "liberalism" and irregularities and establish a revolutionary discipline to conduct all work of education in conformity with the Party policy.

The establishment of the Party's monolithic ideological system in educational work is aimed at training people to be revolutionaries unboundedly loyal to the Party. All media of socialist education must be made to serve the training of people as revolutionary fighters faithful to the Party, and education in loyalty to the Party should be the keynote in the whole process of educational work.

The work of establishing the Party's monolithic ideological system in the educational sphere is closely linked with the struggle to defend the Party politically and ideologically. We must prevent the infiltration into this sphere of ideological elements alien to the Party and unsound inclinations and fight vehemently against the slightest manifestation of them.

In order to develop socialist education into Party and working-class education, it is necessary to give it a working-class edge.

To give education a working-class edge means drawing a clear line of demarcation between the working class and the capitalist class and between communism and capitalism in all spheres of educational work and thoroughly defending the interests of the working class and fully meeting their demands.

The class struggle continues in socialist society. If we fail to give a sharp working-class edge to educational work but give spotty education which obscures the distinctions between the working and the capitalist class, people may get spotty and so may society. If educational work the Party and state of the working class must always adhere to their class position and revolutionary principle and solve all theoretical and practical problems arising in educational work in keeping with the interests and demands of the working class.

In order to defend the interests and satisfy the demands of the working class in education, a struggle should be launched against all non-working-class elements. We must completely eliminate the survivals of feudalism and capitalism in all spheres of educational work, so that socialist education will develop in conformity with the nature of socialist society and the aspirations of the working class. We must prevent the infiltration into the educational field of reactionary bourgeois ideas and degenerate modes of life spread by imperialists and their lackeys and, in particular, guard against the penetration of bourgeois educational theories. We should fight relentlessly against all opportunist ideological trends, including revisionist educational theories that negate the Party and working-class character of education and preach the non-ideological character and "liberalization" of education. Thus, we will safeguard the Party and working-class character of socialist education and ensure its purity in our country.

Secondly, Juche must be established in education.

Socialism and communism is built with each national state as a unit and the masters of the revolution and construction in each country are its people themselves. Every country has different environment and conditions, and also different revolutionary tasks. Therefore, socialist education must become Juche-oriented education that makes teaching and training conform with the realities of one's country and the interests of one's people and trains people as masters of the revolution in one's country.

What is important in establishing Juche in education is to creatively solve all problems in educational work from an independent position.

Socialist education is a creative work to develop the living men who live and act in specific circumstances. There can be no educational theory or experience that fits the specific circumstances and conditions of all countries. We must creatively solve all theoretical and practical problems arising in educational work by our own efforts in keeping with our country's realities and the interests of the Korean revolution.

In order to establish Juche in education the main emphasis should be put on things of one's own country in instruction and people should be taught to be acquainted well with things of their own.

Koreans should carry on the revolution in Korea and build socialism and communism in Korea. If Koreans want to fulfil their role satisfactorily as masters of the Korean revolution and assume responsibility for the revolution and construction in our country, they must know well about Korea's past and present and about the Korean revolution.

Our education is required to arm people with our Party's policy and brilliant revolutionary traditions and acquaint them well with the history, culture, nature and geography of our country. Only when our people know well about their country and revolution, can they correctly solve difficult and complex problems arising in the revolution and construction by effectively tapping all potentialities of the country, and fight devotedly for the accomplishment of our revolutionary cause with the pride that they are engaged in the Korean revolution under our Party's leadership and with close attachment to the country and the people.

As for foreign science and technology, they should be taught from the standpoint of Juche to suit our specific conditions and actual situation. If we fail to critically accept even advanced science and technology to suit our actual situation, they cannot benefit but rather adversely affect our revolution and construction. The purpose of learning and introducing foreign things should always be to get better acquainted with our own things and to carry out our revolution and construction more efficiently.

We should reject flunkeyism towards great powers and dogmatism in education. If they are tolerated in education, all brands of opportunist and reactionary educational theories and ideological trends may flow in and it will become impossible to develop educational work in the interests of our revolution and our people. We should categorically repudiate flunkeyism and dogmatism and develop socialist education into a Juche-oriented, revolutionary education.

Thirdly, education should be combined with revolutionary practice.

Education was born from the needs of practice and serves practice. Only when linked with practice, education can fulfil its mission.

Socialist education should be integrated with the revolutionary practice of the working class for socialism and communism. Only then can it contribute to the cause of socialism and communism.

The combination of education with revolutionary practice is an indispensable requisite for bringing up people to be revolutionary cadres of a communist type equipped with effective, working knowledge and practical ability.

Practice is the starting-point of cognition, the criterion of truth and the motive power for the development of theory. Revolutionary practice helps people cultivate their practical ability and gives them a revolutionary tempering. By acquiring both the knowledge of the world and practical ability, man becomes the most powerful being in the world.

Only when education is closely linked with revolutionary practice can every bit of knowledge imparted be useful to the revolution and construction and can it train people as socialist and communist builders with living knowledge and practical ability. A theory purely for theory's sake and knowledge for knowledge's sake detached from revolutionary practice, are utterly useless in our society. In socialist education universal principles and theories should be taught to the students in close combination with practice, and education be conducted in such a way that all theories and learnings can actively help towards unravelling problems arising in the revolution and construction.

Education should always be kept in close touch with the realities. Educational work should be susceptible to the pulsating realities of our country and all aspects of education including its content and methods should be further improved and perfected in keeping with the developing realities.

Fourthly, the socialist state should take responsibility for organizing and conducting educational work.

Socialist education is a weapon of the socialist state for ideological and cultural training. Through educational work the socialist state functions as cultural educator. The socialist state should be responsible for organizing and conducting educational work to accelerate the communist education and training of people and hasten the victory of the socialist and communist cause.

The socialist state should give definite priority to educational work over all other work.

Socialist education is a work with people to develop them as men of a communist type. Giving priority to the remoulding of men and to the work with people is the decisive guarantee for success in all work.

The revolution and construction should begin with the education and training of people. The socialist state should always attach primary importance to educational work in organizing and carrying out the revolutionary struggle and construction work and stick to the revolutionary stand of solving all matters by properly educating and training people.

The socialist state should organize and conduct educational work on the principle of educating and training all members of society constantly.

Socialist education is a popular education serving the working masses. Socialist pedagogy should contribute to ceaselessly educating and training all members of society so that all of them are reared as communist-type men possessing independence and creativeness.

Continued education of all members of society is an essential demand for the building of socialism and communism. Only by constantly educating all members of society can the differences in the ideological, technical and cultural standards of people be eliminated and the working-classization, revolutionization and intellectualization of the whole society be successfully realized.

The socialist state should establish an advanced system and rational programme for the uninterrupted education of all members of society and vigorously push forward the education of the rising

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generation and adults and the training of its own cadres.

The socialist state should assume the responsibility for providing necessary conditions for educational work.

In socialist society where the means of production are owned by the state and society and educational institutions are directed by the state, educational work can be successful only when the state guarantees it responsibly.

It is an honourable duty of the socialist state serving the people to afford necessary conditions for education. The socialist state should be fully responsible for adequately providing all necessary conditions for educational work—the training of teachers, building of schools, arrangement of educational facilities and preparation of teaching materials and tools and school fixtures.

2. Content of Socialist Education

The content of education characterizes its nature and quality.

The content of socialist education should be so composed as to revolutionize and working-class the people and bring them up to be men of a communist type well prepared mentally, morally and physically and developed versatilely. The content of socialist education should be thoroughly revolutionary, and scientific and realistic.

1) Politico-Ideological Education

Politico-ideological education holds the most important place in socialist education. Only through proper politico-ideological education is it possible to rear the students into revolutionaries equipped with a revolutionary world outlook and the ideological and moral qualities as befitting communist-type men. And only on the basis of proper politico-ideological education can both scientific and technological education and physical culture be conducted with success.

What is of paramount importance in politico-ideological education is to equip students firmly with the Juche idea.

The Juche idea is a scientific and revolutionary world outlook indispensable for men of a communist type. The students can become genuine masters of the revolution and construction, independent and creative revolutionary workers only when they are firmly armed with the Juche idea.

In socialist education primary attention should be paid to imbuing the students with the Juche idea, and everything should be subordinated to this.

In order to arm the students with the Juche idea, education in the Party policy and the revolutionary traditions should be strengthened.

All the lines and policies of our Party proceed from the Juche idea and embody it in themselves. The Party line and policy should be brought home to students systematically and comprehensively so that all of them clearly understand their essence and correctness and have unshakable faith in them.

Our Party's brilliant revolutionary traditions contain rich ideological contents necessary for arming people with the Juche idea and revolutionizing them, and have a great influence upon them. Through intensified education in the revolutionary traditions we should acquaint the students fully with the historical roots of our Party and revolution and enable them to deeply grasp the ideological system of Juche, the immortal revolutionary achievements, the valuable fighting experiences, the revolutionary method and popular style of work acquired during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The education in the Party policy and in the revolutionary traditions should be conducted with the main emphasis on fostering fidelity to the Party. All the children and students will thus be moulded into revolutionary fighters infinitely loyal to the Party who, firmly armed with our Party's revolutionary ideas, resolutely support and defend the Party and, rallied closely around it, carry through its lines and policies without reservation.

Next in importance in politico-ideological education is to intensify revolutionary, communist education so as to firmly equip the students with the revolutionary consciousness of the working class and communist morality.

Faith in communism and revolutionary optimism are a lofty moral quality of revolutionaries who fight for communism. The justness of the communist cause, the inevitability of its victory and the bright prospects of communism should be made known clearly to the students, so that they believe firmly in the victory of communism and fight for it with all devotion. The students should be armed with the spirit of loving the future and the idea of the continuous revolution.

The kernel of communist ideology is the class consciousness of the working class and the main content of communist education is class education. By intensifying class education we should make sure that all students fight selflessly for the interests of the working class with an unswerving working-class viewpoint and on a firm working-class stand.

It is particularly important to educate them to hate the enemy of the revolution. Those who do not hate the enemy of the revolution cannot fight resolutely against the enemy nor can become true revolutionaries. By infusing the students with hatred for imperialism and for the landlord and capitalist classes, we should make certain that they fight resolutely against the class enemies and the exploiting system.

Collectivism is the basis of social life under socialism and communism and a principle of action for the communists. We should educate all students to rid themselves of individualism and selfishness, and work, study and live on the collectivist principle of "one for all and all for one," and strongly and devotedly for the interests of society and the people, for the interests of the Party and the revolution.

Love for work is one of the most salient traits of the communists. All students should be educated to regard work as sacred and honourable, to like work, to observe labour discipline willingly and to participate conscientiously in common work for the good of the collective and society.

Education in socialist patriotism should be strengthened. Socialist patriotism is the spirit of loving the socialist homeland with its working-class power, socialist system, independent national economy and brilliant national culture. All students should be led to have national self-respect and pride, ardently love the country and the people, cherish the fine national traditions and heritages and fight self-sacrificingly for the prosperity and progress of the socialist fatherland. The students should be taught first to take loving care of their desks and chairs and, further, to treasure all common property of the state and society and manage the nation's economic life assiduously and methodically.

The students should be armed with proletarian internationalism. All our students should be educated to actively support the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of the world for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism, to strengthen friendship and solidarity with them and to fight staunchly for the victory of the world revolution.

Children and students should be educated in the spirit of abiding by the socialist law. The socialist law is the rule of action and norm of life which everyone in socialist society should obligatorily observe with a high degree of political consciousness. All students should be induced to respect the state law and observe it voluntarily and to wage a principled struggle against violations of legal order.

Children and students should be taught to acquire communist morality and the socialist way of life. All students should be made to do away thoroughly with the outdated moral conceptions and conventions, abide by the communist moral standards willingly and live in a revolutionary manner consonant with the socialist way of life.

The process of the development of a man's ideological consciousness is closely related with the process of his growth. Therefore, politico-ideological education should be intensified gradually from the earlier to the older age, from the lower to the higher stage of education. Kindergarten education should start with giving the children the general idea of social phenomena and sprouting their political and ideological awareness, and as they grow and education proceeds to a higher stage, ideological education should be intensified and the standard of education raised gradually to make them deeply understand the essence and fundamentals of social phenomena.

2) Scientific and Technical Education

Scientific and technical education is aimed at acquainting students with the achievements of advanced science and technology gained by mankind and developing their ability to apply them.

This education should give general and specialized knowledge.

The first task is to give good general education.

General knowledge is indispensable to every member of socialist society. Good general education at school is essential for enabling the learners to acquire a many-sided knowledge about nature and society and to build up a sound foundation for learning up-to-date science and techniques in their specialities. Complete general secondary education is given through the universal 11-year compulsory education in our country.

Instruction in general basic knowledge is of importance in general education. The main emphasis in primary and general secondary education should be on teaching the pupils the general conception and essence of things and phenomena as well as the rudiments of the laws of their change and development, and especially on imparting them the general knowledge of elementary scientific branches such as mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology.

The rudiments of technology should be taught, as well. The students should be initiated into the fundamental principles of production and technology, into the know-how of electricity and machinery and other basic technical knowledge. In general secondary education all students should be encouraged to acquire at least one kind of technique related to modern production processes in our national economy.

In socialist education it will not do to divorce students from productive practice by leaning on giving general basic knowledge alone at the expense of technical education, and also to turn general secondary education into vocational one by exceedingly emphasizing technical education at the expense of education in general basic knowledge. General secondary education should not fail to give sufficient general basic knowledge combined well with the teaching of basic techniques.

Proper art education is necessary at the stage of general education. In primary and secondary schools, the teaching of art subjects should be strengthened so that all pupils acquire the basic knowledge needed for appreciating and creating literary and art works and the artistic ability to play at least one kind of musical instrument, as well as rich aesthetic sentiments.

Next, good specialized education should be given.

This education should be given at the stage of higher education following the complete course of general secondary education. Only by strengthening specialized education is it possible to train competent technical personnel and specialists and successfully realize the intellectualization of all members of society.

Specialized education in natural science is required to acquaint the students well with the basic principles and theories of natural science and the latest achievements in this field, and to give them the knowledge necessary for studying new scientific and technical problems arising in the revolutionary practice.

Specialized education in social science is required to make the students grasp fully the objective law of social progress and the theories on the class struggle and on the strategy and tactics of the revolution. It should also make them acquainted with the valuable successes and experience gained by our Party in solving in a unique way the difficult and complex problems in all fields of politics, economy and culture. The students should likewise be cultivated with the ability to give profound theoretical explanation and publicity to the Party line and policy and to offer correct scientific clarification of the theoretical and practical problems arising in the revolution and construction.

In specialized technical education modern technology should be taught. The students should be initiated deeply into the principles of modern production and technological engineerings and made to acquire the specialized knowledge of some branches of technology. At the same time, they should be trained to master the skills to handle efficiently the automation installations and other up-to-date technical equipment.

The content of scientific and technical education should be supplemented and enriched ceaselessly in compliance with the needs of actual life and on the basis of the fresh achievements of science and technology.

Scientific and technical education should be keyed wholly to the Party policy. Instruction in all subjects should be based thoroughly on the Party policy and linked to the specific realities of our country. We should thus make sure that the students learn what is badly needed for our revolution and apply their knowledge and techniques admirably to revolutionary practice.

3) Physical Education

Physical education is aimed at developing the bodies of children and students and preparing them well for work and national defence.

The sound bodies of children and youth are essential for the revolutionary struggle and for the building of a rich and strong society. Their strong bodies built up through effective physical training will make it possible to push ahead vigorously with the revolution and construction and increase the might of the nation.

Physical education is of importance not only in increasing the physical strength of children and youth but also in tempering their minds and will and enhancing their cultural level. Through sports activities children and students will cultivate courage, audacity, fortitude and perseverance and increase their sports techniques and cultural attainments.

All educational institutions should give adequate physical training to the students. This education should be strengthened particularly in the primary and secondary schools bringing up children in the stage of most vigorous physical growth.

Physical training at school should centre on strengthening the students' bodies and developing their physiques symmetrically. It should agree with the natural and geographical conditions of our country, the bodily features of our people, the sexes and ages of children and students and the physiological requirements of their bodies.

Physical culture which tends to increase the statures of children and students and develop their physiques harmoniously should be conducted systematically, and physical training for national defence should be promoted.

Physical culture and sports should be popularized and made an everyday need of the masses of people. At school, collective physical culture and sports activities should be conducted regularly with the participation of the great majority of the students.

The students' after-school sports activities should be organized widely. Widely varied physical culture and sports activities including exercises during recesses, collective running, mass games and athletic meets should be organized and various sports circle activities should be conducted actively at school, so that all students strengthen their bodies always and master more than one sports technique.

3. Methods of Socialist Education

Socialist education can be successful only when it is conducted by scientific and revolutionary methods. We should adopt scientific and revolutionary methods of education in conformity with the objectives and mission of socialist education and do educational work by these methods.

1) Heuristic Teaching

The main form of school education is teaching and the basic method of teaching is heuristics. This method enables students to correctly understand what they have been taught and, accordingly, the objectives of education can be achieved successfully.

Heuristic teaching is the most superior method which conforms, with the nature of socialist education and the law of cognition.

By nature socialist education requires methods of teaching that promote the students' independence and creativeness. Heuristics lead students to understand the contents of teachings through their own positive thinking, and thereby greatly promote and develop their independence and creativeness.

The subject of cognition is man. Only through his own positive thinking can man recognize the essence of things and phenomena. The heuristic method of teaching stimulates the thinking faculty of students and helps them easily penetrate the essence of things and phenomena.

In our schools the teaching of all subjects should be done by heuristic methods.

In heuristic instruction various teaching techniques should be correctly applied to suit students' preparedness and characteristics, on the basis of enhancing their self-consciousness and activeness and ensuring the logic, system and sequence of the contents of teachings.

What is important in heuristics is to give an illuminating explanation through talks and conversations. Explanation should be vivid, convincing and perfectly logical so that students can easily understand the contents of teachings.

In order to positively develop students' thinking, discussion and debate should be held extensively and, in particular, the form of questions and answers properly applied. The form of questions and answers is our Party's traditional method of study, the superiority of which has already been proved clearly in practice. The active introduction of this method is a guarantee for enabling students to have an extensive and profound understanding of the contents of teachings.

Education with the help of visual aids and by demonstration plays an important role in giving students a vivid idea of things and phenomena and of scientific principles and developing their active thinking. At school the contents of teachings should be visualized to suit the characteristics of the subjects and the up-to-date visual aids of various forms widely used so as to improve visual and demonstrative education.

The ideological education of students should be given through explanation and persuasion.

Only when the students themselves comprehend and respond to communist ideology can it be their firm faith. Therefore, ideological education should not be conducted by coercive methods or by cramming but always by explanation and persuasion, so that students understand and sympathize with the advanced ideas for themselves. As for defectives and laggards, too, we should persuade them properly, so that they come to see and correct their defects and shortcomings for themselves.

Explanation and persuasion should be done tirelessly and perseveringly to suit the individual characters and preparedness of each student.

Exercising influence by positive examples is one of the fundamental methods of ideological education.

Positive examples constitute an active criticism of the negative and teach people convincingly how they should work and live. They are therefore a powerful driving force in overcoming the negative among people and fostering and developing things new and progressive.

Children and youth are sensitive to new things, have a strong sense of justice and like to follow the others' examples. So positive examples can arouse great sympathy in the children and students and be widely generalized.

The heroic struggle waged by the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners is a paragon that teaches the truth of genuine struggle and life to the younger generation who have not gone through the ordeals of the revolution. Schools should make vigorous efforts to educate the students through the influence of the brilliant examples set by the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners.

Good examples afforded by students have a tremendous influence, because they are connected directly with their own life. Their positive examples should be found out in good time and generalized widely so that all of the students incorporate them in their study and life. Meanwhile, their positive aspects should be actively promoted and developed so that they can overcome their own negative aspects by themselves.

2) Combining Theoretical Education with Practical Training, and Education With Productive Labour

Combining theoretical education with practical training is an important means for rearing students to be communist revolutionaries equipped with a living, useful knowledge. Theories obtained from books turn into a working knowledge applicable to revolutionary practice, only when their truth is substantiated in practice and they are combined with the ability to apply them.

In school education lessons and lectures should be properly combined with experiments and practical training, so that students will digest all what they have learned in class and develop an ability to apply it in practice. In school education it is especially important to give productive and specialized trainings in an effective way. Productive training at the stage of secondary education should be conducted with a view to bringing the students to acquire the basic technical know-how of modern production as well as technical skills to handle machines, equipment and labour implements. Productive and specialized trainings at the stage of higher education should be conducted with stress on the students' mastering scientific principles and up-to-date technical skills in their respective speciality.

Practice should be intensified in the subjects of study that require skill and dexterity. Practice should be based on scientific theories and principles and conducted systematically and in due order so as to enhance the students' independence.

For the students to acquire a living, comprehensive knowledge in the actual life, visits to old revolutionary battle-fields and historical revolutionary sites should be arranged according to plan, and inspection tours made regularly to public, cultural and educational establishments, factories, enterprises and cooperative farms.

Education and productive labour should be combined properly.

Productive labour which is the most important form of social practice is a powerful means to transform nature, develop society and educate and remould people. Through productive labour man recognizes and remakes nature and society and transforms his ideological consciousness and qualities. The participation in productive labour by the students who are engaged in academic pursuits independently of productive labour, is of great importance for their own revolutionization and working-classization and for improving the quality of education. Through productive labour the students undergo ideological tempering, model after the revolutionary spirit and organization of the working class, consolidate their knowledge gained at school and cultivate their ability to put it into practice, accumulate experience in the realities, and develop their work skills.

Pedagogical requirements should be fully met in drawing students into productive labour. We must guard against both the tendency to neglect productive labour while leaning only on class work and the tendency to draw students excessively into this labour. Students' productive labour should be organized rationally so that it will be conducive to their education and training.

3) Intensification of Organized Life and Socio-Political Activity

In order to train children and students politically and ideologically and educate them in a revolutionary way, it is necessary to intensify their organized life and socio-political activity and combine them closely with class work.

Organized life is a furnace for ideological training and a school for revolutionary education. Through their organized lives in the Juvenile Corps and the League of the Socialist Working Youth, children and students receive ideological education and undergo revolutionary training and cultivate their sense of organization and discipline. Only through a revolutionary organized life will communist revolutionary cadres equipped with lofty ideology and strong organization grow up.

What is important in intensifying the organized life of students is to make sure that children and students participate consciously in the organized life with a correct viewpoint and attitude towards it. Organized life is immediately a political life and a process of maintaining political integrity. Children and students must regard their participation in the organized lives of the JC (Juvenile Corps) and LSWY as the greatest honour, as a sacred duty, and must carry out voluntarily and conscientiously the assignments and obligations under the rules of their respective organizations.

In the organized lives of the JC and LSWY criticism should be intensified, while laying the main stress on ideological education. Only the organized life in an atmosphere of criticism can train students politically and ideologically and give them revolutionary education and contribute to bringing up communist revolutionary cadres. Criticism and self-criticism must be intensified among the students and, especially, the meetings to sum up their organized life must be conducted on a high politico-ideological level.

To intensify the students' organized life, the function and role of JC and LSWY organizations in schools should be enhanced. These organizations are political guarantees who protect the students' political integrity and their close educators. They must exert great efforts to protect and control the students' political integrity and to educate and train them politically and ideologically. They should give assignments to the students in keeping with their age, preparedness and psychological characteristics and help them carry them out properly, opportunely review how their assignments have been carried out and give them new assignments, so that every student is always on the move.

It is important to lead students to take part in extensive socio-political activity.

To the students socio-political activity is a practical activity that enables them to apply what they have learned at school to the reality; it is a revolutionary activity that contributes directly to the building of socialism. By drawing the students extensively into socio-political activity, we must train them from their early years to be true masters of society who dedicate themselves to the struggle for the benefit of society and the people, to be competent social and political activists who can educate, organize and mobilize the masses.

The students should be made to form various propaganda teams, such as Party-policy propaganda teams, scientific propaganda teams and sanitary propaganda teams, to explain the Party policy to the masses and widely disseminate scientific and technological knowledge as well as cultural and sanitary knowledge. We should also lead them to step up activities of sanitary guards and greenery guards, as well as various good-conduct campaigns such as the campaign to create JC and LSWY forests and campaign to assist the building of socialism.

Particularly important in the college and university students' socio-political activities is to lead them to take an active part in the three-revolutions-team movement. We must ensure their participation in this movement in a planned way, so that they will actively help the carrying out of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and thereby further temper themselves politically and ideologically.

4) Combination of School and Social Education

Receiving organizational and systematic education at school, the students are at the same time educated through their life in social surroundings. Therefore, in order to educate the younger generation properly, we should, while strengthening school education, correctly educate the students wherever they receive educative influence, and closely link school and social education.

The combination of these two forms of education is the major characteristic and advantage of socialist education stemming from the nature of the socialist system. In socialist society where the solidarity and cooperation among the working people constitute the basis of social relations and collectivism the basis of social life, school and society have the common goal and interests with regard to the education of the rising generation. This is a firm guarantee for turning the education of the rising generation into a work of the whole society and for closely combining school and social education.

If we are to link school and social education correctly, we should vigorously push ahead with social education on the basis of enhancing the decisive role of school education.

In socialist society social education plays an important role in developing the students to be communist-type men. Social education serves positively for educating the students politically and ideologically and disseminating among them the knowledge of science and technology, literature and arts as well as the techniques of physical culture and sports. We should properly conduct social education to afford a support to school education and to consolidate and supplement the achievements gained in school education.

What is important in strengthening the social education of the students is to enhance the responsibility and role of social educational institutions and make good use of social educational facilities and propaganda and educational media.

Social educational facilities such as the students and children's palaces, students and children's halls, the Juvenile Corps camps and libraries are dependable centres for the education of the students. Relying on these facilities, we should regularly organize political and news lectures, scientific seminars and public discussions and unfold activities of various groups on a wide scale.

Schools and social educational institutions must strengthen their mutual ties, and the teachers and the staff of these institutions must closely work together in the education of students. They must regularly discuss problems of the education of students and exchange experiences and keep step with each other in the education of the students.

Home is a cell of society. While at home, children and youth receive considerable educational influence. We must see to it that their homes are revolutionized and that the socialist way of life is thoroughly established there, so that home life itself will exert revolutionary influence on the students. Their parents must be exemplary in socio-political life and in the building of socialism, and always be frugal and courteous, so that each word they utter and each action they take will be instructive and modelled after by their sons and daughters.

Social environment has great educational influence on children and youth. The content of the broadcasts, press and films must always be revolutionary and a healthy spirit of life fully established in the whole of society, thereby everything the students see and hear in society will be instructive to them.

5) Simultaneous Conduct of Preschool, School and Adult Education

Socialist education must become an all-round, continued education that educates all members of society throughout their lives from childhood to old age.

The thinking and quality of a man are formed from the cradle, and consolidated and developed all through his life. Man's cognition of the world deepens as the days go by and mankind's knowledge and experience are enriched constantly. In order to train all members of society to be communist-type men equipped with a revolutionary world outlook and profound scientific and technical knowledge, it is essential to educate them uninterruptedly from childhood to old age.

The way of constantly educating all members of society throughout their lives is to properly combine and simultaneously conduct preschool, school and adult education.

The preschool, school and adult education of men are successive stages of education corresponding to the stages of their growth, and make up a continuous process of their education.

Preschool education is the first process of human education. Since a man's thought is formed and his intellectual faculties develop from his childhood, it is important to give him correct education and implant good habits in him from his tender age.

In preschool education the main stress should be placed on laying the foundations for school education. At kindergarten, while laying emphasis on revolutionary ideological and moral education, the children should be given proper education needed for their mental development, and deep attention should be paid to raising their cultural level and building up their bodies. It is particularly important to give one year of compulsory preschool education at a high qualitative level and thus prepare the children well for school education.

Kindergarten education should be conducted to suit the psychological features of the children through a proper combination of varied forms and methods such as lessons by visual aids and demonstration and teaching by songs, dances and games.

School education is the education of men in the most important period of their life. In their young years their world outlook is formed, their faculties of inquiry and cognition are active and their bodies grow quickly. Therefore, school education has a decided bearing on the establishment of the world outlook of men and the formation of their personal qualities.

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The fundamental task of school education is to rear all members of the rising generation to be revolutionary cadres armed with a revolutionary world outlook and modern scientific and technological knowledge. Through secondary education the youth should be moulded into men with the skeleton of a revolutionary world outlook and perfect secondary general knowledge, and through higher education, they should be trained to be revolutionary workers firmly equipped with a revolutionary world outlook and modern science and technology.

Adult education is the education of the working people who are engaged in socialist construction. It is of great significance in consolidating and developing their revolutionary world outlook and continually raising their level of general knowledge and technical and cultural standards.

Man's ideological consciousness is not immutable, it can change according to conditions and environment. Science and technology do not mark time but continue to develop. Even those who, through school education, have established a revolutionary world outlook and acquired a high level of science and technology, cannot consolidate and develop their revolutionary world outlook and cannot keep abreast of the developing reality, unless they receive continued education. Therefore, adult education should be promoted to consolidate and develop the achievements of school education and to keep raising their cultural and technical standards in conformity with the developing reality.

Adult education deals with the working people whose level of general knowledge and technical and cultural standards vary. In our country today the objects of adult education are those who were unable to receive regular schooling in former days but have attained the intellectual level of middle school graduate or so through adult education programme, those who have received secondary education at regular schools, and those who have received higher education.

In order to improve adult education it is necessary to set up various institutions of adult education in keeping with the specific features of the working people at different intellectual levels, so that all of them study under the educational programme suited to their respective level.

Profound attention should also be paid to educating cadres to meet the requirements of the developing reality. While reeducating them through various refresher course systems according to plan, we should make sure that they attend the Saturday studies and Wednesday lectures without fail and regularly study for two hours every day.

We must see that under the slogan of "The whole Party, all people and entire army must study!" a revolutionary habit of study is established throughout the nation and that all members of society, young and old, study and study hard.

4. Socialist Educational System in Our Country

Socialist education work can be successful only when it is based on an advanced educational system consonant with the nature of socialist society. The socialist educational system of our country constitutes a basic guarantee for applying the fundamental principles of socialist pedagogy in educational work and achieving the objective of socialist education.

The historical roots of our socialist educational system were laid during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. In the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, we set forth a revolutionary line of education based on the Juche idea and, in pursuance of it, conducted educational work by unique forms and methods. In this course priceless experience was gained in training revolutionaries and our Party's glorious traditions of revolutionary education were established. The new educational system created during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle constitutes the prototype of the socialist educational system of our country.

In the period of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution after liberation, we abolished Japanese imperialism's colonial system of slave education and set up a popular, democratic educational system, as part of the socio-economic reforms for the building of a new country. The democratic educational system was further consolidated with the progress of the revolution and construction and gradually developed into a socialist educational system. At the stage of the completion of the socialist revolution and full-scale promotion of socialist construction, the system, content and method of education were reorganized in compliance with the requirements of socialist society and the socialist educational system was fully established.

Our socialist educational system is a revolutionary one which serves the revolutionary cause of the working class, the cause of building socialism and communism, and a most popular educational system under which the state bears full responsibility for providing all people with an opportunity of learning.

We should further consolidate, develop and perfect our socialist educational system whose advantages and vitality have been proved beyond dispute in actual life.

1) System of Universal Compulsory Education

The socialist educational system is, in essence, a system of universal compulsory education. Socialist education is an all-people education aimed at training not a small section of people but all members of society into men of a communist type. In our society everyone has the right and obligation to receive education. The educational policy pursued by our Party and state concerning the institution of the educational system, distribution of educational institutions and introduction of free education, is all based on the principle of giving education to all the people without exception.

What is basic to compulsory education is compulsory schooling. In a short span of time following liberation, we set up a large number of schools at all levels ranging from primary schools to colleges and universities and established a well-regulated democratic educational system and, on this basis, introduced universal compulsory education stage by stage with the advance of the revolution and construction and the consolidation of the country's economic foundation. The universal compulsory primary education system was introduced in 1956, the universal compulsory secondary education system in 1958, and then universal nine-year compulsory technical education in 1967. And since 1972 universal 11-year compulsory education has been in force which gives one-year compulsory preschool education and ten-year compulsory school education.

The universal 11-year compulsory education is a free compulsory education which provides a complete general secondary education to all members of the rising generation till they reach the working age. The universal 11-year compulsory education is based on a scientific educational system and the most thoroughgoing free education, and combines general education and technical education on a high level.

Our Party pursues the policy of making all working people study obligatorily in some kind of educational system, while giving compulsory education to the younger generation at regular schools.

Our Party has set up various forms of study-while-working educational systems along with the regular educational system, and managed them admirably to ensure that not only the children of school age but all the working people study without exception. In accordance with the wise policy of the Party all the working people including those adults who were denied an access to learning in the exploiter society in the past are able to receive systematic education, and everyone has attained the cultural and technical level above the standard of middle school graduate. In our country today, under the guidance of the Party and the state all the working people make it a rule to study for further improving their cultural and technical, political and theoretical levels.

The universal compulsory educational system should be further developed and perfected in keeping with the inevitable demands of the building of socialism and communism.

For the consummation of the universal compulsory education system the universal 11-year compulsory education now in force should be further consolidated and, on this basis, compulsory higher education be introduced in the future.

In order to eliminate the distinctions between mental and physical labour and build a communist society, it is necessary to elevate the cultural and technical standards of all members of society considerably and intellectualize the whole of society. Intellectualization of the whole society can be realized only when all members of society study in some kind of higher educational institution. For this, higher education, too, should be made compulsory. Only when even higher education is made compulsory will the universal compulsory education system, as a socialist educational system, be perfected.

For the present we should make preparations for the introduction of compulsory higher education while making efforts to successfully ensure universal 11-year compulsory education. And at a certain stage in the future, we should expand higher educational institutions in a big way and gradually go over to the introduction of compulsory higher education. In increasing the higher educational institutions, the main stress should be laid on the expansion and development of the study-while-working educational system. Then we should see to it that higher education is given to all youths who have received universal 11-year compulsory education, without adversely affecting the labour front of socialist construction.

In order to ensure greater success in universal compulsory education, the educational institutions should be distributed to different areas in a rational way. To correctly distribute educational institutions regionally is of great significance in vigorously pushing ahead with the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions on a nation-wide scale, reducing the differences between town and country and developing all regions of the country in a proportionate way.

Educational institutions should be rationally distributed in urban and rural communities and in industrial and agricultural zones by taking into consideration the regional characteristics of the country and the general balance. Higher educational institutions should be distributed on the principle of meeting the state demands for native cadres and building up comprehensive bases of cadre training in all provinces.

It is important to rationally arrange the composition of higher educational institutions by the scientific branches. On the basis of a correct calculation of the state demands for native cadres in each period, universities and colleges and their faculties and courses should be formed properly by the scientific branches, and the sizes of their student bodies determined correctly. In particular, with the progress of socialist and communist construction and the great development of natural science and technology, the proportion of the section of natural science and technology should be markedly greater than that of the liberal arts section.

2) System of Universal Free Education

Compulsory education becomes genuine only when it is given free of charge. The compulsory education which is not guaranteed by free education cannot be called compulsory education. What fundamentally distinguishes the compulsory education in socialist society from the so-called "compulsory education" in capitalist society lies in the fact that the expenses of educational work are borne by the state to actually provide the people with the right and freedom to study. State-financed universal free education is possible only in socialist society where the means of production and educational facilities are owned by the state and the people and the interests of the state and the people in education work coincide with each other.

The most thoroughgoing free education is ensured in our country on the principle that the state assumes full responsibility for the education of the people.

Immediately after liberation when the economic situation in our country was very difficult, we already took measures to exempt the children of poor families from tuition fees and provide the students of specialized schools and colleges and universities with state scholarships. In the postwar years universal compulsory primary education and universal compulsory secondary education were free. In 1959 state-financed universal free education was introduced in all educational institutions of our country.

Now we give universal 11-year compulsory education entirely free of charge and give free education to all children and students studying at educational institutions of all levels from kindergarten to institution of higher learning. Not only school education but also all forms of social education are free, and adult education for cadres and working people is also given at state expense. The proportion of educational expenses in our state budget of expenditures is very great, and it is on the systematic increase from year to year.

Our system of state-financed universal free education is firmly guaranteed by the popular policy of our Party and state which stint nothing for the education of the rising generation and the training of native cadres and by the evergrowing independent national economy.

With the development of education work and the consolidation of the economic foundations of the country, the state should build up educational institutions and facilities better, supply all students with textbooks and school things free of charge and bear even the expenses of the students for their collective life in hostels.

3) Educational System of Studying While Working

The educational system of studying while working is a superior educational system which enables the working people in different branches of socialist construction to study under some kind of educational system while continuing with their productive activities and their own work.

Besides the regular educational system, our Party set up the spare-time educational system on the principle of giving education not only to the rising generation but also to the working people including workers and peasants and to the entire people without exception, and steadily developed it to meet the demands of the realities. Today, this educational system consists of educational forms such as working people's senior middle school, factory higher specialized school, factory college, correspondence and evening courses and the regular study system of cadres and working people.

This educational system makes it possible for the working people to continue their study without leaving their posts of socialist construction, thereby ensuring success in all-people education.

The regular educational system alone is not enough to realize all-people education, since there are working people who enjoyed no opportunity of learning in the former exploiter society, the regular educational system is limited in its scale and term of education, and educational work and socialist construction need to be pushed forward simultaneously. The educational system of studying while working, along with the regular educational system, provides an opportunity of learning to all our people and makes it possible to give schooling to all people continuously while energetically pushing ahead with socialist construction. In our country today there is no one without education and none gives up his studies halfway; everyone continues his study all through his life. Herein lie the correctness of our Party's educational policy of developing the full-time educational system and the spare-time educational system simultaneously, and one of the great advantages of the spare-time educational system.

The educational system of studying while working makes it possible to train large numbers of competent cadres equipped with a firm revolutionary world outlook and versed in both theory and practice, and it closely combines educational work with socialist construction.

Those studying under the spare-time educational system are student-producers and functionaries on the job. Mainly engaged in practical activities, they study theories in compliance with the urgent requirements of revolutionary practice, and directly apply the theories they have learned to their practical activities for socialist construction. For them, study and practical activities are an integrated whole. The educational work through the spare-time educational system is fully in accord with the basic principles of socialist pedagogy, and it is a very effective way of bringing up competent revolutionary workers required in socialist and communist society.

As almost all the spare-time schools are attached to the regular educational institutions and production enterprises, teachers, education facilities and conditions for experiments and practical training are easily available. Besides, the spare-time educational system does not affect the problem of manpower in socialist construction, for it enables the students to study without being detached from productive activities and from their own work.

We should give full play to the superiority of the educational system of studying while on the job and further develop it in conformity with the demands of the developing realities.

Since universal 11-year compulsory education is in effect, the system of working people's senior middle school will become unnecessary in due course of time, and the higher educational system and regular study system of cadres and working people will remain in the future as the basic form under the spare-time educational system. In order to give higher education to all members of society in accordance with the Party policy of intellectualizing the whole of society, it is necessary to further expand and strengthen the higher educational system of studying while working. In particular, factory colleges should be further expanded, their educational work improved and farm colleges set up in the rural areas to give higher education to the rural functionaries and agricultural workers.

4) State System of Bringing Up and Educating Children

In order to bring up children to be masters of society and reserves of communist builders, they should be reared and educated collectively in modern facilities from childhood. If children are brought up collectively, they are accustomed to organizational and disciplined life and develop collectivist ideas and communist moral quality from childhood, and this greatly helps their mental development and physical growth.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic have always devoted great efforts to the work of bringing up children under public care. After liberation we set up nurseries and kindergartens in towns, factories, enterprises and state farms and operated them with large state funds, and thus established a system of bringing up and educating children under public care. Even in the difficult circumstances of the Fatherland Liberation War, the work of bringing up children under public care was not discontinued, but such epochal measures as setting up a large number of baby homes and orphanages and rearing war orphans there were taken. After the foundations of an independent national economy were laid and the socialist system established in the postwar years, the state work for nursing and educating the children entered the stage of full-scale development. With the planned investment of funds by the state and through a movement involving the whole society, numerous modernly-equipped nurseries and kindergartens were built everywhere in town and country and their operation was improved systematically.

This led to the establishment in our country of a solid socialist system of nursing and educating children, under which all the preschool children are brought up collectively in nurseries and kindergartens at state and public expense.

Our state system of bringing up and educating children is the most progressive system of nursing and bringing up the children which embodies the communist principles in rearing children.

Bringing up children collectively under public care is an important communist policy. Socialist and communist society is a society based on collectivism, and collective education is the basic form of training communist-type men. Only by nursing and educating children collectively in social surroundings is it possible to rear them to be men with truly communist quality.

That the state and society bear the expenses of nursing and educating children, is also based on the communist principle. In our country the work of bringing up and educating the children is conducted entirely at state and public expense, and in this connection, all children enjoy completely equal state and social benefits, irrespective of the occupations of their parents and the quantity and quality of the labour they put in.

The state system of nursing and educating the children should be consolidated and developed further still.

The institutions for bringing up and educating children should be further modernized and managed well, and the level of nursing and educating children be raised steadily on the basis of socialist pedagogy. In order to rear and educate the children better and actively guarantee the social activities of women, the weekly and monthly nurseries and kindergartens should be established step by step and operated on an extensive scale.

Supply service to the nurseries and kindergartens should be further improved. A well-regulated state system of supply to the nurseries and kindergartens should be established and foodstuffs, playthings, teaching tools and furnishings, medicaments and nursing facilities needed in bringing up and educating children should be supplied adequately.

5. Duty and Role of Educational Institutions, Guidance and Assistance to Education

The educational work in socialist society is an honourable and important revolutionary task assigned to the educational institutions and educationists. In socialist society, educational work is a Party and state work and a concern of the whole society. In order to carry on socialist education smoothly, the functions of educational institutions and the role of educational workers should be enhanced and the Party guidance, state support and social assistance to educational work should be realized firmly.

1) Mission and Duty of School

In socialist society school is the base for revolutionization and the centre of the cultural revolution. Through educational work school contributes to the ideological and cultural revolutions.

The mission of school in socialist society is to bring up the rising generation into men of a communist type and create native cadres on the basic principles of socialist pedagogy.

Bringing up the new generation to be communist-type men is a work for the everlasting prosperity of the country. The rising generation represents the future of the country and is the successor to the revolutionary cause. After all, the future of the country and the revolution depends on how the new generation is brought up.

Bringing up native cadres is a decisive guarantee for energetically promoting the revolution and construction. Cadres decide everything. Without cadres well prepared politically and ideologically, and technically and practically, we cannot successfully solve the difficult and complex problems arising in the building of a new society nor can we rapidly develop the economy, culture, science and technology of the country.

School should actively contribute to the cause of socialism and communism by working efficiently to rear the new generation into men of a communist type and to train native cadres.

In order to fully discharge its mission, school should correctly organize and carry out the work of educational administration before anything else.

What is fundamental in educational administration is to ensure that the work of educating the students go through the necessary pedagogical processes exactly.

The first process in the pedagogical processes is to map out the education programme. The educational administrative organs and institutions of higher learning should draw up education programmes well on the basic principle of socialist pedagogy and in conformity with the demands of our revolution and the actual conditions of our country and with the processes of the development of the ideological consciousness of men and the law governing the processes of acquiring science and technology, and should correctly carry them out.

The educational administration of schools should give guidance to the teachers so that they may make adequate preparations for teaching. The cardinal point in preparing for teaching is to map out good teaching plans. The educational administration of schools should check up the teaching plans drawn up by the teachers without fail and complete them through collective discussion. When teaching new subjects and giving lectures on new problems, model lectures or demonstration lectures should be organized without fail.

The educational administration of schools should guide the teachers so that they teach the students well what is set forth in the education programmes.

The key problem in the guidance of instruction work is to maintain the political and ideological principles and scientific accuracy in teaching. The educational administration should see to it that teachers thoroughly establish Juche in instruction work and base the lessons strictly on the Party policy and impart to the students working knowledge useful for the revolution and construction. Besides, the latest achievements of science and technology should be introduced quickly to further enrich the content of teaching and to steadily raise the scientific and theoretical level of instruction.

The educational administration should guide the teachers so that they improve the methods of teaching and correctly give all forms of lessons envisaged in the teaching schedule including lecture, discussion about subjects, experiment and practice and preparations of papers on subjects.

The educational administration should regularly examine and take note of how much the students have digested what they have learned and organize the work of improving their scholarly performance.

Regularizing and standardizing school work is an important task of the educational administration.

This means that educational work should be conducted in conformity with the requirements of the scientifically-arranged pedagogical processes and that the revolutionary system and discipline is established in school.

A scientific system of educational administrative guidance should be established in school; educational work be geared up thoroughly to the demands of the pedagogical processes; and the whole work of the school educational administration from the drawing up of educational plans to their implementation, should be organized and guided in a unified way.

Strict educational discipline of correctly carrying out the education programme should be established in school. Correct implementation of the education programme is a legal task assigned to school and the first and foremost educational discipline. School should establish the revolutionary discipline of exactly implementing the education programme and unconditionally and thoroughly carry out teaching schedules and teaching programmes.

School should guide the extra-curricular activities and political and organizational life of the students with responsibility.

In socialist society school is entirely responsible for the education of the students. That is why school should be responsible not only for teaching work but also for the extra-curricular activities of the students, and should properly organize and guide not only the studies of the students but also their organizational life and socio-political activities.

Educational environment of school should be arranged well and school should be managed assiduously.

Arranging good educational environment and assiduously managing school is of importance in correctly discharging the mission and role of school as the organ for ideological education and the base for the cultural revolution and in training the students to be fine workers who are learned and enlightened and manage the economic life of the country frugally.

Educational environment of school should be arranged in a way befitting the organ for the ideological revolution and conducive to the education of the students. In school all educational environment should be created so that it can contribute to cultivating the students with fidelity to the Party, helping them deeply realize the correctness and vitality of the Party policy and enhancing their revolutionary consciousness. Moreover, school should be built up in such a way as to help the students to consolidate what they have learned and know the realities of the country.

School should be built up like the base of the cultural revolution and be managed assiduously. In school, classrooms, study rooms, laboratories and all other facilities should be managed in a cultured way, a mass-based management system should be established and all the teaching staff and students should participate in the work of assiduously managing school as masters.

2) Position and Role of Teachers

Teachers are directly in charge of educational work. In our society they are career revolutionaries who bring up the younger generation to be successors to the revolution and communists. The quality of the young people, heirs to the revolution and the future of the country, depends on how teachers fulfil their honourable mission. Teachers are responsible for the future of the country before the Party and the revolution.

The primary task of teachers is to teach well. Teaching is the primary revolutionary task assigned to them. Teachers must teach the students well and, at the same time, responsibly guide them in their studies and life after school.

In order to educate the rising generation properly, teachers must thoroughly revolutionize and working-classize themselves before anything else.

Unless teachers are revolutionized and working-classized, they cannot revolutionize and working-classize their charges; and unless they are communists themselves, they cannot train their charges to be communists.

The basic means for revolutionizing teachers is to strengthen their political organized life. Teachers should strengthen their organized life in Party and working people's organizations and intensify criticism in particular.

Teachers must steadily temper themselves through practical revolutionary activities. Educational work is their major practical activity. They should put their talents and energies into educational work and, in this course, temper themselves politically and ideologically. They should go among the workers and farmers to actively carry on their socio-political activities and spread science and technology among them while learning from them.

Teachers must steadily raise their qualifications.

The qualifications of teachers decide the quality of education. To teach well, teachers must not only be steadfast politically and ideologically but also have high scientific and theoretical qualifications. If they are to teach one, they must know ten.

Teachers must first acquaint themselves well with the Party policy and be versed in their respective speciality. They should also have the knowledge of various fields, including the elementary scientific knowledge, and know well the internal and external situation, the specific conditions in our country and educational theory and methods. College and university teachers must have academic degrees or titles in the subjects they major in, and teachers in common education should all become qualified teachers.

In order to raise their qualifications teachers must establish the revolutionary habit of study. All teachers must study regularly, study energetically and read a great deal.

It is necessary to strengthen the organizational work and guidance to raise the qualifications of teachers. Model and demonstration lectures, scientific discussions and meetings for exchanging experiences should be organized frequently, and state examinations held regularly to test and judge teachers' qualifications.

In order to bring up students to be communist revolutionary cadres, the role of LSWY and JC instructors at school should be enhanced.

LSWY and JC instructors at school must directly organize and guide the organized lives of students and pupils in the LSWY and JC and train and protect them politically. They should be responsible educators who guide the life of students and pupils after schools.

The role of nursery school and kindergarten teachers should be raised.

Nursery school and kindergarten teachers are social caretakers and educators of children. They should bring up and educate the youngsters in communism and pave the way for preschool children to school education.

The training of teachers must be strengthened.

A well-regulated system should be established to train teachers and high priority given to teacher training. Teacher-training centres such as normal and teachers' colleges are "seedbeds" for the education of the younger generation.

Only when teacher-training centres educate their students proficiently can they turn out excellent teachers prepared politically and ideologically, scientifically and technologically; only then can all children and students be brought up to be able revolutionary workers. Good boys and girls should be selected and admitted to teacher-training colleges and the level of teaching raised decisively at these colleges.

Teacher-training institutions must also pay great attention to the training of school LSWY and JC instructors and nursery and kindergarten teachers.

Teachers on the active list should be reeducated tirelessly. A system should be established to reeducate the teachers, and teachers in active service reeducated according to plan so as to keep their qualifications always in step with the requirements of the developing reality. Short training courses in teaching should be organized regularly, the integrity of instruction ensured and its quality raised constantly.

(Continued on page 4)

14th Plenum of 5th CC of WPK Held:

President KIM IL SUNG Submits to Plenum 'Theses on Socialist Education'

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The 14th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held on Sep. 5 to 7.

The plenary meeting was presided over by the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Present at the plenary meeting were Members and Alternate Members of the Central Committee of the Party.

Also present at the plenary meeting were Members of the Party Central Auditing Commission.

The plenary meeting was attended also by functionaries of the Party Central Committee and local Party organizations, functionaries of central and local power bodies and administrative organs and men of science and education in the centre and localities.

The following problem was put on the agenda of the plenary meeting:

On "Theses on Socialist Education."

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung submitted to the plenary meeting for deliberation "Theses on Socialist Education" which he personally authored.

The plenary meeting discussed "Theses on Socialist Education" personally submitted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

At the plenary meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, made an important speech which would serve as a programmatic compass in strengthening and developing socialist education and accelerating the building of socialism and communism.

Taking the floor at the plenary meeting were Comrades Kim Dong Gyu, So Chol, Chong Jun Gi, Li Gun Mo, Kim Hwan, Kang Song San, Hwang Jang Yop, Kim Il Dae and Kang Hui Won, and a number of other comrades of central and local organs.

Purport of Theses

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung explained the purport of his presentation of "Theses on Socialist Education" to the plenary meeting and indicated the orientation and ways of the development of socialist education.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that it is, of course, important for the working class to successfully carry out socialist economic construction and raise the people's material living standards after overthrowing the capitalist system and establishing the socialist system, but no less important is to enhance the ideological consciousness of the people and their cultural and technical levels.

The respected and beloved leader said that unless the ideological consciousness and cultural and technical levels of the working people are enhanced, they cannot play a proper role as the masters of society and, accordingly, socialist construction might mark time or even retrogress. The respected and beloved leader stressed that, therefore, the working class must conduct education suited to socialist society after it seizes power and establishes the socialist system.

Saying that the working class has to build socialism in capitalist encirclement for a long time after it seizes power, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out that, under this condition, capitalist reactionary ideas and decadent culture might infiltrate from outside and feudalistic ideas, capitalist ideas and all other brands of outdated ideas might assert themselves from within.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that if the party and state of the working class fail to conduct education suite to socialist society and choose to spotty education which can neither be called socialist nor be called capitalist, they cannot prevent capitalist ideological and cultural infiltration and the corrosive action of the survivals of the outdated ideas and stressed that only when we properly conduct socialist education in the period of transition from capitalism to communism can we working-classize, revolutionize and communize all the members of society.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that strengthening socialist education stands out as an important task when the working class seizes power, whether in a developed capitalist country or in a backward colonial, semi-feudal country, and expounded that, though the transition period might be lone or short depending on the level of the development of productive forces, education for remoulding man's ideological consciousness stands out as an important problem in all the countries.

The resnected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that when the people wage a struggle to overthrow the exploiting system and free themselves from exploitation and oppression, their revolutionary enthusiasm is very high, but after they destroy the exploiting system and get rid of exploitation and oppression and lay a certain material and technical foundation, their revolutionary enthusiasm gradually rets cool. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said experiences show that when a socialist revolution is carried out and worries about food, clothing and housing are dispelled, the revolutionary enthusiasm of the people wanes.

The respected and beloved leader stressed that, therefore, the party and state of the working class, after establishing the socialist system, must strengthen the educational work in working-classize, revolutionize and communize all the members of society.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that 130 years have passed since Marx published "Communist Manifesto" in 1848 and 60 years since the October Socialist Revolution triumphed in Russia under Lenin's leadership and in this period great changes have taken place in the international communist movement and the liberation struggle of the oppressed people. And the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that after World War II in particular the chains of capital have been broken and the socialist revolution ended in victory in many countries and the oppressed peoples in a number of countries have been free from the imperialist colonial yoke to win national independence and are advancing toward socialism.

Recalling that Lenin put forward the theory that socialism can triumph in one country and Marx propounded in "Communist Manifesto" the history of all societies which had so far existed had been a history of the class struggle and put forward the theory of continued revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed that the working class must carry on the revolution after it seizes power to build socialism and communism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that the most complex and difficult task in building a socialist and communist society is to capture the ideological fortress of communism by educating and remoulding people and emphasized that it is very important to correctly solve the problem of rearing men of a communist type, the problem of socialist education.

Saying that today it is an irresistible trend of the times to take the road of socialism, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung recalled that third world countries, a majority of the newly independent countries, now declare that they will take the road of socialism.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that the newly independent countries and many other countries, aspiring after socialism, are watching the socialist countries building socialism and stressed that, therefore, the socialist countries should build socialism better.

Orientation, Ways of Socialist Education

The great leader then indicated the orientation and ways of socialist education.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out that the basic task of socialist education is to ideologically remould people and enhance their cultural and technical levels and expounded that it is one of the most important problems to be solved in socialist education to ideologically remould people, in other words, to eradicate the ideological survivals of feudalism and capitalism which remain in their minds and educate and rear them to be ardent communist revolutionaries.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung laid stress on strengthening class education and education in socialist patriotism and arming the people with revolutionary optimism.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expounded that what is basic in ideological education is to educate people in loyalty to the party and said that infinite loyalty to the party is the most basic trait of a communist.

The great leader said that the matter how high cultural and technical knowledge one may have, it is useless, if he lacks loyalty to the party and stressed that in socialist education primary attention should be paid to educating people to be unboundedly loyal to the party.

The great leader taught that another important problem in socialist education is to raise the cultural and technical levels of all people.

Stating that the struggle for building socialism and communism is a very difficult one for solving everything by one's own efforts in capitalist encirclement, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that only when all the people possess a high degree of cultural and technical know-how can they dispel illusion about capitalism, do away with flunkeyism and dogmatism and resolutely carry on the revolutionary struggle and constructive work in the Juche-motivated stand in conformity with the specific conditions of their country. And he cited facts to prove this.

Then the great leader stressed that ideological education and cultural and technical education should be placed under a uniform control in socialist education.

Elucidating once again that two fortresses, in other words, the ideological fortress and the material fortress, must be captured for the building of socialism and communism, the great leader said that to capture the two fortresses in socialist and communist construction, one should not emphasize only cultural and technical education, while neglecting ideological education, nor do vice versa and taught that to successfully build socialist and communist society we must vigorously push ahead with the work of ideologically remoulding all people and the work of raising their cultural and technical levels, keeping a tight hold on both.

Stressing that a keen attention should be directed especially to the education and training of the successors of revolution, the great leader said that whether we bring up the younger generation which will take over our revolution to be ardent revolutionaries and communists, or not, is the basic problem deciding whether we carry our revolutionary cause to accomplishment or not.

Saying that the revolutionary struggle is an arduous struggle which takes a long time, the respected and beloved leader stated that the generation constantly changes, while the task of revolution remains the same.

The respected and beloved leader said that the cause of our revolution has not been accomplished and that we have not yet reunified the country. Then the respected and beloved leader recalled that we are carrying on the revolutionary struggle and constructive work standing face to face with the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of imperialism, a half of our country is still under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists and south Korea has been reduced to a den of all hues of reactionaries. Saying that as long as there remain the U.S. imperialists and the reactionaries in south Korea, we cannot stop our struggle even a moment and we must remain in the country and carry the revolution through to completion, he stressed that only when the successors of the revolution are well educated and trained can we continue with the revolution, reunify the country and carry the cause of socialism and communism to accomplishment.

The respected and beloved leader then recalled that, foreseeing the protracted nature of the revolution already in the early period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, he had directed keen attention to the education of the younger generation to succeed the revolution.

The great leader stressed that party leadership of socialist education should be strengthened to successfully conduct it.

The respected and beloved leader branded it as revisionism to negate the leading role of the party in the revolution and construction.

The respected and beloved leader also pointed out that communism cannot be built without enhancing the leading role of the working class party and increasing the function of the dictatorship of the proletariat of the socialist state.

The great leader recalled that Marx said the dictatorship of the proletariat is indispensable in the period of transition from capitalism to communism and Lenin defended and upheld the theory of Marx on the dictatorship of the proletariat and put forward the proposition that communism is Soviet power plus electrification.

Saying that we should have a correct understanding of the propositions of the Marxist-Leninist classicists and defend and develop them, the respected and beloved leader expounded that Lenin, in his proposition, meant by Soviet power the dictatorship of the proletariat and by electrification meant the automation of all production processes through technical revolution, not merely the construction of a host of power stations.

The great leader went on to note that, for the building of socialism and communism, the leading role of the party must be enhanced to strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and remould the ideological consciousness of the people and do away with the differences between heavy and light labour, between agricultural and industrial labour and between mental and physical labour by carrying out the technical revolution. By continuously strengthening the party leadership of socialist education and further improving and developing it in the future, we should rear all the students into able communist builders well prepared mentally, morally and physically, he said.

He stressed that, by improving socialist education and educating and remoulding all the people on the communist pattern, we should guide everyone to endeavour with all devotion to consolidate and develop the socialist system in the northern half of the Republic, reunify the country and totally defeat imperialism and build a new society free from exploitation and oppression all over the world in unity with the world revolutionary people.

And the great leader stressed that, by creating a prototype of the socialist educational system in the northern half of the Republic, we should show the superiority of socialism to the south Korean people with a real object.

Speakers Support Theses

The speakers fully approved and supported "Theses on Socialist Education" authored by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, stressing in unison that it is a Juche-based revolutionary educational programme brilliantly embodying the immortal Juche idea, the great revolutionary idea of our times.

The speakers spoke of the glory and happiness of our Party and our people who will confidently advance under the ever-victorious banner of "Theses on Socialist Education," a great educational programme and an invincible weapon for the development of socialist educational construction, which has been bestowed upon them.

Concluding Speech

At the plenary meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, made an important concluding speech which would serve as the guideline in the struggle for successfully implementing "Theses on Socialist Education" and accelerating our revolutionary cause.

The plenary meeting pointed out that for the successful fulfilment of the tasks put forward in "Theses on Socialist Education" it is important for the whole Party, all people and whole army, first of all, to have a deep-going study of the theses and make it their flesh and blood.

Pointing out that elucidated in "Theses on Socialist Education" is not only the problem of the education of the younger generation, but also the problem of education and training of the people through their whole life covering preschool education, school education and adult education after schooling, the plenary meeting analyzed the specific features and tasks of each period.

The plenary meeting stressed that the younger generation should be energetically educated in the period of preschool education and school education to establish their revolutionary world outlook and it is important here to enhance the sense of responsibility of the educational workers.

The plenary meeting directed deep attention to the position of adult education and the problem of improving and strengthening it put forward in the theses.

It stressed then that an important problem arising in successfully implementing "Theses on Socialist Education" is that the quality of education is raised both in common education and higher education.

Underscoring the need to strengthen the material guarantee to the educational organs for successfully implementing "Theses on Socialist Education," the plenary meeting laid it down that the state should undertake the material guarantee to the central institutions of higher learning and the provinces that to the local ones.

It paid deep attention to the new question of enforcing compulsory higher education raised in the theses.

Saying that as communist society is one which all the people should work well, everyone should have a high level of technique and culture, the plenary meeting pointed out that intellectualization of all people along with the working-classization of whole society is an indispensable requisite to communist construction and communist society cannot be built without the intellectualization of all people.

Noting that compulsory higher education is not a thing of distant future, the plenary meeting said that it is important at the present juncture to improve and strengthen the work of the factory colleges as the study-while-working educational system whose superiority has already been demonstrated through practice, while consolidating the successes of the universal 11-year compulsory education.

It must construct many modern social educational establishments, including the students and children's halls and the JC camps.

In socialist society all members of society must take part in educational work and the whole society must render active support to this work. In socialist society all working people should be educators of the young people and ensure educational work.

The working people, as parents of students, should always guide and help their sons and daughters in their studies and pay deep attention to the social education of all children and youth.

We should conduct a widespread campaign for social support to lay the material foundations of schools. All factories, enterprises and cooperative farms should become supporters' organizations to give actively material and manpower aid to the adjacent schools. Publishing houses, factories and enterprises must send new books, machines and equipment preferentially to schools, if they are needed for educational work.

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It is a sacred and honourable revolutionary duty for communist to conduct educational work well. This constitutes an important guarantee for the victory of the revolution and gives promise of a brilliant future for the prospering fatherland. We should develop socialist education to new heights on the basis of the successes already achieved in our educational work.

We should train all members of the new generation to be dependable builders of communism by educating them properly, and thus make them fine successors to our revolution. We should make a new turn in training our own cadres to meet the demands of the developing reality and train more able cadres actively serving the revolution and construction. We should establish the revolutionary habit of study across the nation and lead all members of society to work while studying and study while working to steadily raise their cultural and technical attainments.

The correctness of our Party's educational policy has already been proved clearly in practice. We will carry through the Theses on Socialist Education which embodies the Party's educational policy, and thus achieve greater successes in socialist education.

Plenum Adopts Decision on Theses

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The 14th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in Pyongyang from September 5 to 7 adopted a decision on the great "Theses on Socialist Education" authored by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, which brightly illumines the road of building socialist and communist education.

Noting that "Theses on Socialist Education" is a Juche-oriented educational programme in which is embodied the great Juche idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the decision says: The theses clearly points out the road of training the masses of the working people as independent and creative social beings on the basis of the profound theory of the Juche idea that man is master of everything and decides everything and of solving with originality all problems arising in socialist education in keeping with the fundamental demands of revolution and the specific conditions of one's country.

"Theses on Socialist Education" is a great communist educational programme indicating the true way of training communist revolutionaries.

The theses clearly points to the road of quickly capturing both the ideological and material fortresses on the way to communism by revolutionizing, working-classizing and communizing people and rearing them as versatilely developed men of a communist type prepared mentally, morally and physically.

"Theses on Socialist Education" is, indeed, a great encyclopedia of socialist education and a great communist educational programme comprehensively showing the orientation and ways of solving the problem of education in the period of socialist and communist construction.

The theses is a guiding principle which the party and the state of the working class should hold fast to in capturing the ideological fortress on the way to communism by educating and remoulding people in a revolutionary way and energetically pushing ahead with the overall revolutionary struggle and constructive work throughout the period of socialist and communist construction.

The theses in which the Juche-oriented educational theory of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is fully embodied is shining brilliantly as a great monumental work in our times most profound, scientific, unique and richest in its contents.

"Theses on Socialist Education" is a precious fruition of the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who set forth education as a fundamental problem decisive of the victory of revolution and construction and the future of the nation and has brilliantly solved it in the long half a century and a great result of his noble communist virtues, the decision stresses.

"Theses on Socialist Education," an overall embodiment of the Juche-based educational idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, his revolutionary theory of education, his immortal exploits and noble communist virtues, bears great importance in training communist revolutionaries and in carrying out the revolutionary cause of the working class as a whole, the decision points out, and goes on:

"Theses on Socialist Education" authored by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, constitutes a comprehensive systematization of the theory of communist education and its perfection on the highest plane.

Thanks to the great theses on education authored by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, we came to have a perfect guiding theory of socialist education and develop socialist education on the right track to train men of a communist type in conformity with its revolutionary nature and mission.

By presenting a perfect communist programme of education the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has further enriched the treasure-house of the Juche idea and made one more immortal, historical contribution to the development of the revolutionary ideas of the working class.

Having a perfect communist programme of education, our Party and people would bring about a new turn in educating the younger generation and training our own cadres and successfully carry out the three revolutions so as to make our revolutionary forces stronger and promote more vigorously the cause of Juche, the cause of socialism and communism.

Fully approving and supporting "Theses on Socialist Education" authored by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the plenary meeting hereby adopts it as a programmatic document of our Party for building socialist and communist education, says the decision.

(Continued from page 3)

3) Party Guidance of Education

Strengthening the Party guidance of education is a decisive guarantee for developing socialist education fully into a Party and working-class education and successfully solving all problems arising in educational work.

Party guidance of education is, in essence, a guidance based on politics, a political guidance. The central task in the Party guidance of education is to fully apply the fundamental principles of socialist pedagogy in educational work and properly control and guide educational work, so that the Party's educational policy is implemented correctly.

Party organizations must, above all, control and guide educational work at school. School is the basic unit of education of students. Party organizations must always be informed of the work of schools and guide them so that they may carry on educational work to suit the demands of the Party and the interests of the revolution.

Party organizations must give proper guidance to the work of educational administration organs. The Party's educational policy is concretized and put into effect by these organs. Party organizations should guide them to raise their role to correctly implement the Party's educational policy and strengthen the state guidance of educational work.

It is necessary to build up the ranks of teachers solidly and work with them properly.

Party organizations must build up the teaching staff firmly with good people who are closely armed with the Party's monolithic ideology and have a firm working-class stand and high scientific and theoretical qualifications. Among teachers there must be no one who has not established the Party's monolithic ideological system.

Party organizations must tighten teachers' political organized life and buckle down to their ideological education. In this way, they will guide all teachers to strive to revolutionize and working-classize themselves and improve their scientific and theoretical qualifications and display a high degree of revolutionary zeal and creative activity in the education of the rising generation.

Work with students must be done well.

The chief revolutionary task assigned to students is to study well. Party organizations should guide students to regard studies as their primary revolutionary task and study energetically. A revolutionary habit of study must be established particularly among university and college students. Thus, all of them will be well versed in their specialized subjects and master at least one foreign language and acquire all necessary qualifications of native cadres before graduation.

Party organizations must responsibly guide the organized and ideological life of students and direct great efforts to their political education and organizational tempering.

Party organizations must lead LSWY and JC organizations at school to perform their role satisfactorily. They should appoint good persons as LSWY and JC instructors at school and always educate them well. They also must see that LSWY organizations at all levels direct their main efforts to work with school children and student youth, and must intensify their guidance of school LSWY and JC organizations.

Party organizations must correctly direct the student enrolment of colleges and universities on Party and working-class principles. Institutions of higher learning must admit young people who have completed secondary education and have been tempered through work or in the army, are fully prepared ideologically to serve the Party and the revolution and are good at their studies.

In order to intensify the Party guidance of higher education, Party committees in colleges and universities must enhance their role.

Higher learning institutions have large bodies of teachers and student Party members, and departments and chairs and students have their own Party organizations. These institutions organize and carry out independently all kinds of work of educational administration beginning with the charting of education programmes. Therefore, raising the role of their Party committees to properly guide all their work, is a major guarantee for success in the work of higher education.

The principal task facing university and college Party committees is to firmly establish the monolithic ideological system of the Party among the teachers and students and train all students to be able cadres, fine builders of communism, as required by the Party. These Party committees should responsibly organize and conduct the work of implementing the Party's educational policy and collectively discuss all important problems confronting universities and colleges, adopt proper measures and carry them out successfully. The Party committees must solidly build up their organizations and LSWY organizations in universities and colleges, raise their function and role and always control and guide the organized and ideological life of the teachers and students.

4) State Guarantee and Social Support for Educational Work

Enormous indeed are the material needs of socialist education which lets all members of society study. Also, socialist education needs modern conditions for education. Only when a state based on a strong independent socialist economy responsibly guarantees educational work, can the tremendous material needs of education be met and modern educational conditions provided.

The state must steadily increase investments in education and adequately provide all conditions needed for education.

The state must give precedence to the construction of school buildings in keeping with the increasing number of students and the requirements of the developing reality and build fine school laboratories and bases for practice. It must also amply provide textbooks, school things, various teaching tools and furnishings, and continue to improve and modernize them. It should build up the centres producing educational apparatuses and materials to supply them according to plans.

The state must build up good social educational establishments.

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